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STRENGTH OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune has been furnished by the Provost Marshal General's Office with a full statement of the accessions made to the army by the enlistment of veterans, volunteer recruiting, and drafting, from January 1, 1863, to February 28, 1864.

It seems that the number of volunteer enlistments from January 1 to November 1, 1863, was 68,000
From November 1, 1863, to January 31, 1864, 110,000
From January 31 to February 28, 1864, 90,000
Add product of the draft of 1863, 40,000
Add deserters returned, 28,000
Invalid Corps, 25,000
Re enlisted veterans, 100,000
Add black troops, 70,000

Total, 531,000
To show the actual gain of the army, the 100,000 re enlisted veterans must be deducted, as well as the killed, wounded, prisoners and disabled during the year, said to amount to 125,000, which would leave the army 306,000 larger now than it was January 1, 1863.—[Wash. Chronicle.]

The National Intelligencer, in an article on the politics of the country says:—"It is quite impossible for the most practiced adepts in political servility to give, at the present juncture, a full development to the dogma which teaches the duty of yielding 'an unquestioning support to the Administration in all its measures and in all its Departments,' for, far so as concerns the Presidency, it is found quite impracticable to serve equally the pretensions of both President Lincoln and Secretary Chase. But the few patrons of this anti republican dogma have been men who inspired such a moral and intellectual nausea that there was never any danger of the wide-spread or permanent duration of such a rot in the body politic."

L. W. Webb, Auditor, has directed the sheriff of this county, in all cases where the holders of State and Corporation bonds were assessed the regular per centage for the years 1861-2, where no dividend or interest had accrued from said bonds during those years, not to collect the tax from the parties furnishing him with an affidavit setting forth the amount of the stock, and that no dividend has been received for the years 1861-2.—[Virginia State Journal.]

A letter from Point Lookout in the Baltimore American says: "On Wednesday night the transport boat New York took on board the first division from the camp of Confederate prisoners consisting of six hundred and one privates and fifty seven officers. On Thursday morning, the boat started with its human freight for Dixie. How an exchange has been made cannot be found out; but it is strongly surmised that this is only an attempt on the part of General Butler to open the way to an exchange."

IN THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, M. E. Church, yesterday, the Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following resolutions:

1. That we owe and pledge exclusive allegiance to the Government of the United States, in war and in peace, and to its constitutional administration in every department thereof; and that we therefore, affectionately exhort our people, who, by position, kindred or interest, may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek the overthrow of this government, to read the word of God as recited; and not to esteem loyalty thereto as optional, a matter of taste, sympathy or preference, but one of Divine injunction, and as involving the religious duty of prayer and effort for the restoration of our national unity, peace and prosperity; or, in the language of the Disciples, "to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to the powers that be." Dis. 1860, p. 26.

2. That we will not receive into the conference, or elect to ministerial orders, either from the local or itinerant ranks, any man of known disloyalty.

3. That in view of the great change, in the providence of God, which is taking place in the public mind in the direction of emancipation in the State of Maryland and elsewhere, we believe the time is not distant when the Baltimore Conference will no longer be embarrassed in maintaining the well known principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon this subject.

These resolutions were adopted by a vote of ayes 48, noes 10. Some of the members of the Conference would not vote.

A recruiting meeting was held at Tammany Hall, New York on Monday, for the purpose of filling up the ranks of the 2d army corps.—Speeches were made by Major General Hancock, Gen. Meagher, Gen. Schurz, Gen. Viele, and James T. Brady, esq. The meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meagher in the course of his speech said, Roger A. Pryor has said at a mass meeting at Charleston that he thanked the people of the South because they had annihilated the accursed Union.

A VOICE—"He is no authority."
GEN. MEAGHER—"You had better go to Richmond and dispute it." [Laughter.]

The Baltimore American of yesterday afternoon learns that there has been for the past two days considerable excitement in Frederick and Washington counties, growing out of the Confederate movements on the Virginia side of the Potomac, which are supposed to be premonitory of a cavalry raid through the upper counties of Maryland. The farmers are said to be sending there cattle to places of safety, and a general removal of valuables has taken place. It is doubted, however, whether the reported movement of the Confederates is more than a mere rumor.

In the "Convention" sitting in this place, on Monday, "An ordinance abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery within the limits of the State" was submitted.

The morning train from Boston for Concord was thrown off the track at Salem, N. H., yesterday, killing the engineer and a fireman.—The train was considerably wrecked.

The New York World thinks "it would be well for the administration to realize now that Richmond can never be taken except by a large army and an abundance of artillery. It is, and we believe always has been, impregnable to any raid that could be organized against it. Richmond is the rebel capital, and, as such, the seat of its military power. There is a constant movement of troops to and from the city in every direction, and a day is sufficient to bring a very large army within its walls.—The fact that the bulk of the Union prisoners are kept and fed at Richmond, of itself necessitates a very large guard of rebel troops in that city. This circumstance also shows how foolish the rumors, which have been put forth from time to time, that the rebels are about abandoning Richmond as their capital. As a matter of course, they send their prisoners to whatever point it will cost least to feed them. Events have proved that, after all, it is the most vital strategic position in the confederacy, and greater moral and physical results would follow its capture than any other point now in the possession of the rebel power.—But it must be done by a large and well equipped army, and, moreover, as General McClellan pointed out, from the direction of the peninsula. We hope we have heard the last of these wasteful, objectless and dangerous raids upon the rebel capital. The destruction of the roads in the rebel rear is worth little or nothing, except in connection with an attack of Gen. Meade's army in front."

Jos. L. Savage, hardware merchant, of Washington, has been arrested in New York, charged with defrauding the U. S. government to a large amount, in the purchase of goods for the use of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.—His store in Washington is in charge of the military.

The Black Hawk stallion "Outlaw," formerly the property of the late General Kearney, died on Friday, at Fort Washington, Maryland. He was owned by Captain C. R. Deming, and valued at one thousand dollars.

A private letter received at New York from Havana, March 1st, states that the U. S. gunboat De Soto was in the dry dock there.—Blockade runners and Secessionists had threatened to burn the vessel and also threatened the officers with violence. The Spanish authorities had given the officers permission to wear their side arms, and they now visit the city fully armed.

The New York Commercial states that advices have been received from Bombay which lead to the belief that the Alabama has captured and destroyed two more U. S. merchantmen, the Southern Rights and Naples. These vessels both left Bombay for Moumain about the middle of January.

It is reported that Gen. Gilmore has sent orders to Florida that in future only Jacksonville shall be held by the Federal troops, and no effort must be made whatever to occupy other towns.

The election in New Hampshire yesterday resulted in a Republican triumph. One hundred and fifty five towns gave Gilmore, for Governor, 5,885 majority. The Republican majority in the House is about eighty.